#### CITY INCRLLIGENCE. THE COAL TRADE.

The Circular of the Anthracite Board—The Opposite Side of the Question—Rumors of a General Strike on the Eight-hour Question—A Secession from the W. B. A.—Quota-

tions, Etc. During the past week a circular to the public has been issued by the Anthracite Board of Trade (operators) of the Schuylkill region, stating that it is the intention of the operators to remain idle until the workmen will agree to the reduced rates or until another class of workmen can be had. The circular further disclaims all desire for exorbitant prices, and expresses a wish that the competition in this may be the same as in other trades, the prices being regu-lated by the law of supply and demand. As a means of showing the unreasonableness of the demands of the miners, the circular quotes

the eight hour regulation promulgated at the last meeting of the General Council. This they say means ten hours pay for eight hours labor, or is equivalent to a demand for an increase of twenty per cent. on wages, which is only another phase of the present difficulty. Should this demand be complied with, say the operators, the burden would fall upon the consumers, and so they appeal directly to that most sensitive part, the pocket. Bealers and consumers are called upon to sustain the operators in resisting the exactions of the miners or their leaders. return, it is promised to sell coal at reasonable

rates on a general resumption of trade.

As an offset to this circular it is claimed, on the other hand, that the present movement of the miners is to the interest of the trade. The miners, it is said, are the blind tools of the operators. The difference in tall charged by the two two trades. difference in toll charged by the two great monopo-lies, the Scranton and Lackawanna Companies for New York, and the Regding for Philadelphia, makes a fair competition between the rival ports impos-sible. The Reading, though the shortest route, makes use of its monopoly privileges to charge a heavier rate than the New York company. This leing the case, when the trade is depressed and low rices rule, the Philadelphia merchants are unable o sell with profit at as low a rate as those of New York. A suspension, the effect of which is to prodace an unnatural market with high prices, is to their interest, and the miners are indirectly made use of to accomplish this end. Monopolies are very useful in their way, and when properly used result in great benefit on account of bringing great capital and energy to bear for the accomplishment of certain ends. But when the power is abused then there is no greater will be such a case the existence. is no greater evil. In such a case the existence of a smaller and less powerful rival is of great beneat, both to the public and the greater power.

The capital of the Reading Company has been able to overcome all such enterprises so far, but if an un-

instruction of the perfecting of an opposition.

It is proposed by the W. B. A. to enforce the eighthour movement (to take effect on the 15th instant), without regard to district. This in other words means that in case the demand for the twenty percent advance is not compiled with, a general strike in all the regions will take place. in all the regions will take place. By thus introduc-ing this side issue of an eight-hour question it is hoped to gain what the present strike has falled to gain from want of a general suspension—the increase of price from want of supply, which would make the of price from want of supply, which would make the operators able and willing to pay the advanced rates. If the men in all the regions are fools enough to thus work into the hands of the Schuylkill men, to their own inconvenience, well and good; but in that case they have lost all claims for respect upon sensible men, and their actions and deeds should be treated as those of outlaws. One organization, at least, has shown itself unwilling any longer to be dictated to in this arbitrary manner. The mechanics of St. Clair have withdrawn from the W. B. A. and have organized an independent order of their own. It is organized an independent order of their own. It is hoped that others will do likewise, or, better still, become free men entirely, totally independent of all organizations, and willing to rest their claims for wages on their individual merits. It is not thought probable however that the whole region will be so

wilfully blind as to suspend entirely.

The Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation Companies have given notice that an advance on tolls has been made, and that no drawbacks will be allowed until work is generally resumed in Schuylkill. This will undoubtedly cause all the collieries now working in that region to suspend for the present.

the present.
Quotations of prices are omitted on account of the unsettled condition of the market.
The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 8:—Bath, \$190; Saco, \$230; Portsmonth, \$210a215; Amesbury, \$225; Boston, \$2; Cheisea, \$2; Charlestown and tow, \$2; Daversport and dis, \$2; Fail River, \$175; Lynn and dis, \$2; Nantucket, \$2; New Bedford, \$175; Provincetown, \$225; Rockport, \$225; Saugus, \$205; Newport, \$175; Providence, \$175; Saugus, \$2.05; Newport, \$1.75; Providence, \$1.75; Warren, \$1.85; Allen's Point, \$1.70; New York, \$1.20 @1.30; New Brunswick, \$1.20; Charleston, \$2.25,

AMENITIES OF LIFE .- On the 22d of June last the crack military organization known as the Washington Greys, by invitation, visited the elegant country seat of our well-known townsman, Dr. J. H. Schenek, and there spent the The occasion was one of the happiest. The Doctor, with the liberality for which he is distinguished, had made the most ample preparations for the proper reception of his guests, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and children, and all passed merrily. As a slight token of the appreciation of the favors conferred, the following action has been taken by the Greys:-

At a meeting of the Artillery Corps, Washington Greys, held July 7, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unantmously adopted :-Whereas, Our Corps, pursuant to a cordial invitation, visited the country-seat of Dr. J. H. Schenck, on the 22d of June, 1870, where we were the recipients of the generous hospitality for which our ost is so justly celebrated: therefore, be it
Resolved, That we feel in our hearts, better than words can express, the appreciation which is due not only to him but also to all his household, for

their zeal in their efforts to anticipate our wants, and add to our comfort and pleasure. Resolved, That in affording us an opportunity to mingle with our wives and friends in a season of unalloyed festivity, such as was enjoyed on this oc-easion, he has laid upon us an obligation which we must confess our inability to cancel.

Resolved, That we but speak the united sentiment

of our organization when we indulge the hope that the sun of prosperity may continue to shine upon him, and the circle of his domestic hearth long remain unbroken.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for-wareed to Dr. J. H. Schenck. THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT .- The following the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital: -OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA,

Saturday, July 9, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D. Remaining Saturday, July 2..... Total
Discharged, relapsing fever 39
Other diseases 2
Died, relapsing fever 7
other diseases 4 4- 52

.. 128

THE IRON MOULDERS' UNION .- This morning's session of the Iron Moulders' Union, which s sitting in Common Council chamber, was de voted to the presentation of resolutions, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The only resolution adopted were one providing for the election of a delegate to represent the body in the Labor Congress, and another accepting an invitation to be present at the Athletic-White Stocking match on Monday next.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON .- Walter Rowland. whose mother keeps a boarding-house at No. 624 S. Eleventh street, has been sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall for the theft of a gold watch and chain and a lots of jewelry, valued at \$250, from his mother. When arrested Walter had disposed of the principal portion of the stolen property.

From Turner & Co. we have received Every Saturday, Appleton's Journal, and Our Boys and Girls for July 16, and from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, the latest numbers of Punch and Fun and the holiday number of London Society.

Ics .- John Bell, a workman employed in unloading ice at Willow street wharf, was badly injured about the head by a piece of ice falling on him this morning. He was removed to his home, on Flower street, above New Market.

MARINE .- John Burke was arrested last night whilst in the act of stealing some clothing from off an oyster schooner lying at Spruce street wharf. He was sent to prison.

INFANTICIDE.-The body of an infant about three weeks old was found on a lot at Twenty-Joursh and Parriet streets hast evening.

#### WEATHER NOTES.

The Mercurial Disposition of July A Heavy Falling Off in the Thermometer, Compared With the Last Two Weeks of June. With the Last Two Weeks of June.

The change in the temperature which was signalized by the advent of July has been too noticeable not to have attracted everybody's attention. The first day of the month, indeed, was fairly on a par with the last two weeks of June, the maximum of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital on that day being 98 degrees, and the minimum 69 degrees. But since then the mercury has not risen above 85 degrees, as will be seen from the following table, giving the maximum and minimum for each day, in comparison with the corresponding days of last year:

1869.

Remarks.

Haz, Mm. Max, Min.

(deg.) (deg.) (deg.)

1 76. 65. 95. 69 Clear.

2 90. 65 72. 61 Rainy.

3 90. 72. 67 5 64 Hard rain in A.M.; cloudy and drizzling rain res:

of the day.

4 91. 18 76 5 64 5 Cloudy in A. M.; clear.

5 80. 67. 84. 66 Fair.

6 75 5 63. 84. 72 Fair.

7 80. 64. 85. 70 Clear; hard rain at night.

8 85. 65. 82 5 65 Cloudy and rain in A. M.; clear.

Clear.
These figures give a mean temperature during the first eight days of the present month of 78 e3 de-grees, 1 28 degrees above the temperature of June, but 3 49 degrees below the mean of the last thirteen days of that month, which was 82'12 degrees. The mean temperature of July, 1809, was but 76'54 degrees, while the average of the mean temperature of the month for eighty years has been but 75'76 degrees. Therefore, aithough we have during the past week been blessed with altogether pleasant and endurable weather, it is seen that it has been 2 87 degrees above the average of the mean temperature of the whole month. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Hospital stood at 74.5 degrees,

and at noon it had risen to 80 5 degrees THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 355, being a decrease of 40 from those of last week, and a decrease of 27 from the correspond-ing period of last year. Of these, 160 were adults; 195 ing period of last year. Of these, 160 were adults; 195
were minors; 271 were born in the United States; 69
were foreign; 22 were people of color; and 15 were
from the country. Of this number, 41 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 10 of
marasmus; 12 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 16 of
convulsions; 15 of scarlet fever; 9 of inflammation
of the lungs; and 9 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the

different mander	the same the same the same the same
different wards:-	Wards.
First	. 14 Sixteenth 15
Second	24 Seventeenth 2
	10 Eighteenth 18
Fourth.	13 Nineteenth 2
	13 Twentieth 20
	7 Twenty-first
	21 Twenty-second
Eighth	S Twenty-third
Ninth	3 Twenty-fourth
Tenth.	5 Twenth-fifth
Eleventh	5 Twenth-sixth 10
Twelfth	6 Twenty-seventh1
	7 Twenty-eighth
	7 Unknown
Fifteenth	
Total	0.0

WILL OF THE LATE ROBERT WEST .- This morning the will of Robert West, deceased, of this city, was presented to the Register of Wills for probate. In it he bequeaths \$5000 each to the following charitable institutions located in Philadelphia:—The St. Joseph's Hospital, How-ard Eastitution, No. 1612 Poplar street; Northern Home for Friendless Children; Foster Home Association, of Philadelphia: and the Church Home for Children. The following document has also been filed, protesting against the admission of the will to probate: — To the Register of Wills of the City and County of Phila-

delphia.

I. Sarah Moriey, one of the heirs of Robert West, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, do hereby careat and protest against the probate of any last will and teatament, or instrument in the nature thereof, purporting to be the last will and testament or codical thereto of the said Robert West, until examination thereof in the proper court, and the decree of the said Court thereon.

WILLIAM A PORTER,
W. J. MCELROY,
July 5, 1870.

THE DELINQUENT TAXES .- Owing to the confusion at present existing in the Tax Receiver's Office, it is impossible to state the exact amount

of delinquent taxes due the city. The amount, however, is between four and five millions of dollars. The amount uncollectable by reason of exemption is \$2,956,768, and the amount collected during the past eight weeks is \$160,000. This leaves something over one million of dollars to be yet collected by the Delinquent Tax Collector, John L. Hill.

CAR HORSES IN DIFFICULTY .- This morning, as one of the Union passenger cars was passing up Seventh street, above Green, the horse attached to the car stumbled and fell into an excavation between the track. No notice of the danger being given, at about 1 o'clock this afternoon two other horses attached to another car fell into the same place, and were extricated with much difficulty. The first horse was much

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street still continues to discuss the Currency bill, and, curiously enough, is greatly divided as to its effect upon the finances. There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the real effect of unlimited issues of national bank notes, and bank expansion. The more the banks expand under the national bank system the greater the contraction of the real money of the country. It was bank expan-sion that brought on the panic of 1857. Congress has done the country no good by authorizing the increase of national bank facilities. Yet, when so much was threatened, the public are to be congratulated it is no worse. General Grant ought, however, to carefully consider the Currency bill before giving it his signature. Should he withhold his sanction, and throw the whole question over to the next ses-sion of Congress, he would not be doing amiss, and the people would endorse him. The bill so the people would endorse him. The bill so far is a triumph for Secretary Boutwell, who is a mild contractionist. In pursuing his idea of bringing the country to specie payments, has it not oc-curred to him that in place of pressing a measure which is to cancel forty-five millions of three per cent, certificates, it would have been better to have kept on in the old way of using his currency balance to redeem and cancel the six per cent. five-twenties? He would by so doing save the country twice as much interest. President Grant ought to take this idea into consideration in preparing a veto on the bill. It seems that the bill works even greater contraction than we at first supposed. A correspondent who is a prominent authority in the street writes

"In referring to the three per cents and bank reserve you say "The bill proposes violent contraction, for the three per cents count as reserve in the banks to the extent of three-fifths of that amount." You will flud, by an examination of the law, that the banks are allowed to keep three-fifths of their entire reserve in them, not simply to count three fifths of the three per cents as reasive. To illustrate:—The directiation and deposits of the New York city backs alone amount to about \$230,000,000, arrye. To illustrate:—The circulation and deposits of the New York city backs alone amount to about \$230,000,000, on which twenty live per cent. reserve would be \$43,000, 000, of which they are permitted to keep three fifths, or

837 500,000, in three per cent. certificates, "The gold imarket was feverish and excited, in consequence of reported further complications in the hostile attitude of France and Prussia, and the price ran up to 1123. Later in the forenoon there was a reaction to 1113, gold showing a constant tendency to decline under the anticipated contraction to result from the operation of the Currence bill. Were it not for the foreign news gold would e gone down below 110 since the bassage of the At noon there was a return to 1121, when it was discovered at the Sub-Treasury that the compet tion for the Government gold elicited bids for a of six and a quarter millions. In the afternoon Five-twenties and Rentes came better from London and Paris, which was interpreted as the index of a less warlike situation, and gold again went off to 11134, closing at 11134@112. The Government gold sold to-day was the coln interest belonging to the sinking and special funds. The bids ranged from 111 to 112-15, and the awards were made at 111-90 to

112 96. The currency proceeds of the sale, viz., \$2,634,386, will be reinvested in bonds on Monday. "The brokers reported a better demand for money early in the day, and some small loans were made at five per cent. Before the close of banking hours, at twe per cent. Before the close of banking hours, however, the demand had been fully satisfied, and the rates on call closed at four per cent. on stock collaterals, and three per cent, on Governments. In the discount market prime double names were quoted 5½ to 6½ per cent, and prime single name paper 7 to 9 per cent.

"The Government market was steady and rather firmer, despite the share ductivations in the gold."

firmer, despite the sharp fluctuations in the gold market, and was quite indifferent to the lower quo-tations in Europe. The street is becoming disabused tations in Europe. The street is becoming disabused of the impression that the Currency bill will curtail the amount of bonds to be withdrawn from the market hence to the full operation of the bill should it become a law. At the close the market was firm, in anticipation of the reinvestment of the proceeds

#### FIRE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, RTO.

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### THIRD EDITION

# AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New York Collectorship.

Murphy to be Confirmed. "Red Cloud's" Stander of Army Officers.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Collectorship.

Special Despatch to the Econing Telegraph,
Washington, July 9.—The Senate Commerce Committee held a meeting this morning and considered the nomination of Thomas Murphy to be Collector of the Customs of the Port of New York.

Senator Fenton made an argument against Murphy, and Judge Folger answered Mr. Fenton

on behalf of Murphy.

Colonel Foster, of the Quartermaster's Department, made a statement relative to certain contracts which Mr. Murphy had from the Government during the war. It was charged by Centon that in these contracts Murphy swindled the Government, but Colonel Foster stated that in every case Mr. Murphy's transac-

tions with the Government were correct The committee finally agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Murphy.

The Funding Bill.

The conference committee on the Funding bill is now in session, without much prospect of coming to an agreement.

The Tax and Tariff Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed by the following vote to recommend the disagreeing amendments to the tax and tariff bill to be referred to a committee of conference:—Yeas, Messre. Schenck, Blair, Kelley, McCarty, Maynard—5. Nays, Messrs. Brooks (N. Y.), Marshall, Hooper, and Allison—4. The House, however, preferred first acting on the Senate amendments.

A Slander Nalled. The General of the Army submitted the fol-lowing to the Secretary of War, with the re-mark:—"It is certainly mortifying to contem-plate the fact that officers of established fame, such as now garrison Fort Fetterman, can be slandered by such men" as the annexed correspondence refers to: -

FORT FEITERMAN, W. T., June 25-Received at Omaha June 25-To General George D. Ruggies, Omaha:—I notice in the Herald of June 11 a reported speech of Red Gloud, in which he says all the officers at Fort Fetterman are which a displacement. Fort Fetterman are whisky drinkers, etc. I wish this report to be denied.

There is no dissipation here, and there has not been an officer intoxicated, or more than one halfdozen men, since my arrival here, March 4, 1870. My impression is that these words were put into his mouth by the white men who accompanied Red Cloud, and had an interest in the evacuation of this post. I do not think there was one drink of whisty post. I do not think there was one think Red Cloud taken by any one of this command while Red Cloud taken by any one of this command while Red Cloud ALEXANDER CHAMEERS, Major 4th Infantry.

Major Chamber's Statement Confirmed. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, June 25.—Official copy of telegram respectfully furnished for the information of the Lientenant-General of the army. Of the many absurd and fa'se statements reported to have been made by Red Cloud on his recent visit East, none is more utterly faise than this alleged statement in regard to the officers at Fort Fatter. statement in regard to the officers at Fort Fetter-Fetterman, except on his recent visit, affords evidence that Major Chambers is correct in his idea that this statement is suggested by bad white men. I have no doubt it originated with Red Cloud's companion and protege-the renegade and murderer, C. C. AUGUR, Brevet Major-General commanding.

#### CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION. Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 9. The joint resolution requiring enlistments in the Marine Corps to be for five years instead of four years, and authorizing credit for re-enlistment pay,

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Cyrus W. Field, setting forth his desire to furnish cheap and increased facilities of telegraphic communication through the United States and the West Indies, and to this end asking authority to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba, and the repeal of the International Ocean Telegraph Company's exclusive privilege to have a cable between those shores. Referred to

the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted.

In reply to specific inquiries, he explained that the Senate amendment relating to the effect of a pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims was retained, that the Senate amendment for the extension of the Capitol grounds and a new State Department were stricken out, and the appropriation of 600 for a North Pole expedition reduced to

to Upon the general proposition for an increase of official salaries, the Senate had receded, consequently there was no increase in the salaries of ndges and heads of bureaus.

The Senate amendments relating to clerks in the departments and female clerks in the departments had been stricken out. In the case of the latter a provision had been inserted allowing the appointment of females to any grade of clerksnips.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the act of February 19, 1862, to prohibit the coolie trade, to be strictly enforced, and

for that purpose to instruct the proper civil officers of the United States to prosecute for all violations of said act, and directing an investigation as to whether Chinese coolies are being transported to the United States in violation of law. Messrs. Trumbull and Hamlin objected to the

resolution as an imputation upon the President that he did not perform his duty.

The resolution was laid on the table, but subsequently adopted as modified, to provide for a simple inquiry into the alleged Chinese importation in

violation of law. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was taken up—yeas 30, nays 21.

The bill was discussed upon the general expediency of introducing an innovation upon the pension

policy of the Government in providing for the widows and children of public servants.

Mr. Morrili (Vt.) said since the death of her husband Mrs. Lincoln had received \$25,000, one year's Presidential salary, and now it was proposed to vote her eight dollars per day, while the disablest soldiers of the war received only eight dollars per month. He moved to reduce the amount to five

dollars per day.

Mr. Howell regarded the bill as a gross fraud upon the pension laws, which was to be perpetrated for the benefit of a single individual, while destitute widows and orphans of the Union slain were waiting in vain for Congressional relief. He argued that the pension laws were never intended to apply to civil officers, and in this respect he termed the bill a sneaking fraud. He would rather vote for a bill making a donation.

Mr. McCreery argued that although three other Presidents had died in office, the proposition for a pension to the widow of a President was without precedent. He thought a more worthy object of precedent. He thought a more worthy object of public charity might be selected, and was opposed to voting away the public money for foreign show. After further discussion, in which Mr. Yates charged that Mrs. Lincoln and her whole family had been in sympathy with the Rebellion, which was denied by Mr. Howard, a motion to lay on the table, on which the vote was regarded as a test on the bill, was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 33. The bill was

House Mr. Kelsey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. McKenzie introduced a bill to prevent the obstruction of the Potomac river, and to exempt vessels navigating the same from compulsory payment of pilotage. Referred.

Mr. Cake offered the following resolutions, which was referred to the Committee on Education and ere referred to the Committee on Education and

then laid over informally.

step backwards is contrary to a sound and healthful public policy, tending to a betrayal of the people and a succession of the Government; and whereas, the United States of America having ceased to be the home of the slave or the field in which the slave driver may pursue his trade with impunity; and whereas, danger may be anticipated in the organized immigration of bond Chinamen; therefore, be it

organized immigration of bond Ghunmen; therefore, be it

Besolved. First while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary and free men to share with us in the protection of our laws, in our free institutions, and in the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them here in bords for a term of years or even minutes; that this traffic in bondmen is degrading to labor and will not be tolorated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by the prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people; and be it further.

Revived. That the Committee on Education and Labor are hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system practiced in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as, soon as practicable, prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, providing for the protection of those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes, and who will as speedily as practicable adopt the manners, habits, and customs of our people, waking it a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to be a party direct or indirect to any project tending to perpetuate the barbarism of slavery.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill, and moved that they be all nonconcurred in, pro forma, and referred to a commit-tee of conference. He said that the Committee of Ways and Means did not pretend to say that it would recommend non-concurrence in each of the amend-ments in detail. There were some of them which the committee thought ought to be concurred in, but the committee was satisfied that if it reported hack the amendments recommending concerns. back the amendments recommending concurrenin some and non-concurrence in others, running over the whole complicated questions in all their variety, so much time would be consumed as to render it likely that no bill reducing taxes would be

passed this session.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) opposed the motion, and argued that the House should have an opportunity of voting on each amendment. He admitted that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means had authorized the motion to be made, but it was a bare majority only that came to that conclusion, and on that committee there were but two revenue men. so that they must have had the co-operation of some

members of the majority.

The amendments made in the Senate were mainly jobs; some of them small jobs; jobs on horses, jobs on iron, jobs on ultra-marine, jobs on sword blades, jobs on crinoline, corset, and steel wire, jobs on hair-cloth for the benefit of one or two manufacturers, jobe on brimstone, jobs on tombetones even by addition to the duty on marbie, and jobs on cotton thread intended for the special benefit of a few manufacturers in Rhode Island mainly. The Senate had also put kryolite on the free list for the special benefit of the Pittsburg Soap Manufacturing Com-pany.

Perhaps the best part of the bill was that amendment opening up thirteen additional ports of entry with an innumerable army of appraisers, weighers, measurers, and gaugers, as the practical effect would be to encourage smuggling and otherwise reduce the rates 25 per cent. That would be good for the interest of the country though bad for the treasury. He argued that there was nothing worse in principle than to trust legislation on such impor-tant matters to a committee of conference; to six gentlemen appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

One of the great purposes of keeping the Tax and Tariff bill to the end of the session was to strip from the Representatives of the people the power of im-

posing of taxes and to throw that greatest of power into the hands of an oligarchy of six.

In other words, it was throwing the whole taxa-tion power of Congress into the hands of a few monopolisis, who contrive to get up such bills to be adjusted at the end of the session by committees of conference, whom members know nothing whatever conference, whom members know nothing whatever of the changes made. He argued that there was ample time for the consideration of the Senate amendments in the House, as the time thus consumed would otherwise be given to the business on the Speaker's table, which was full of jobs. He trusted, therefore, that the motion for a committee of conference would not prevail, but that the bill would follow the usual form of legislating

would follow the usual form of legislation.

Mr. Schenck replied to Mr. Brooks' objections, and said that what was proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means was no uncommon thing at the close of a session. He thought himself justified in saying that the minority did not want any bill to pass that would reduce taxation, and that there were gentlemen on the other side of the House who, if they thought that there was an increase of taxation on Bessemer steel to the amount of \$80,000, would vote against the bill, even though its general reduction amounted to \$80.000,000 or \$100.000,000, Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Schenck whether in that

remark he glidded to him.

Mr. Schenck replied that if he understood the gentleman from New York he was in that position. Mr. Brooks remarked that he was anxious to ree the revenue a hundred millions. He desir the reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, sagar, and other articles, and did not desire an increase on Bessemer steel. He was willing to take \$13,600,000

off of sugar, but was not willing to take \$3,000,000 of arsenic with it in the form of Bessemer steel.h Mr. Schenck remarked that it would be a ver. strong bill if every member of the House were con-tent with every item in it. He himself was not, and never had been. But he was for taking the most and the best he could get tending towards the great object to be accomplished. He was not for shutting his eyes against the light of the sun and refusing to bask in its beams because it might have som-

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the question of the income tax would go to a conference committee.

Mr. Schenck replied that it would, as that was still an open question between the two houses.

Mr. Garneld inquired whether it was so far open as that the conference committee could abolish the tax altogether. Schenck replied that he did not believe in the right of a conference committee to do that.

Mr. Cox remarked that conference committees

Mr. Gardeld said he desired if possible to strike a blow at the income tax and end it.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rule, and non-concur in the Senate amendments, and order a

ommittee of conference.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Culiom moved to concur in the first amendment of the Senate, which strikes out the first 34 sections of the House bill relating to special taxes, regulations as to stamps, etc., and substitute for them 5 new sections.

The motion was rejected, and the amendment non-concurred in.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and strike from the bill all relating to the income tax. Negatived—yeas 67, nays 116, as follows:—

Negatived—yeas 67, nays 11d, as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs. Ambler. Ames, Archer, Arteil, Banks,
Barnum, Bennett, Biggs, Bird, Brooks (N. Y.), Budiaton,
Burr, Butler (Mass.), Calkin, Covode, Cowles, Cox, Davis,
Dickinson, Dixoa, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilnilan, Griswold,
Haight, Hill, Hooper, Jenckes, Judd, Kelley, Kelloge,
Ketcham, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, McKennie, Milnes,
Moore (N. J.), Morrell (Pa.), Morrissoy, Myers, Negley,
Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rogers,
Sargent, Schumaker, Scofield, Slocum, Smith (Oregon),
Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Swann,
Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Van Wyck, Winchester, and
Wood—67. rimble, Twitchell, Upson, Van Wyck, Windusser, and Vood—67. Nays Messra Adams, Allison, Arnett, Asper, Atwood, Nays Messra Ridge, Allison, Arnett, Asper, Ridge, Ri

Wood-5...

Nays-Messrs Adams, Allison, Arnett, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Beler, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, of Mass.; Buck, Buckley, Burchard, Butler, of Tenn.; Cake, Churchill, Clark, of Kansas.; Cobb. of Wisconsin; Coburn, Conger, Conner, Cribs, Cullom, Darrall, Dawes, Degener, Dickey, Douley, Duval, Dyer, Els, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Perry, Finkelburg, Fisher, Hall, Hamilton, of Florida; Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hoar, Ingertoll, Jones, of Kentucky; Kelsey, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Lawis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, McNeely, Mercur, Moore, of Ohio; Mcrphis, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Pearce, Phelps, Poland, Porter, Prosser, Rice, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon, of Louisiana; Seeldon, of New York; Sherrod, Smith, of Ohio; Smith, of Vermont; Smyth, of Ind.; Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweaney, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Van Austen, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn, of Wis, Washburn, of Mass.; Welker, Wells, Washburn, of Miss.; Welker, Wells, Washburn, Wilson, of Ohio; Winans, and Woodward—Ilö.

Mr. Sargent moved that the Senate amendment, reducing the rate of income tax to 2½ per cent. be

reducing the rate of income tax to 2/4 per cent. be concurred in. Agreed to -92 to 35

Mr. Sargent moved to concur in the Senate amendment providing that the income tax shall be collected and levied during the years 1871 and 1872,

Mr. Schenck opposed it as requiring to be further amended, and the amendment was non-con-

Mr. Scofield moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the first amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the motion to reconsider

on the table; negatived, 72 to 109.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment as striking out the special tax on juggler, lotteries, gift enter-prises, etc., abolishing the distinction which the House desired to make between wholesale and re-tail liquor dealers, the House making the distinc-tion consist in the character of the business, and the Senate in the amount of the sales, and also striking out legislation as to stamps.

do, scrip. 944
N. Y. & Eric Rail, 28
Ph. and Rea. R. 1037
Mich. South. & Nl. R. 1007
Cle. and Pitt. R. 1094
Chl. and N. W. com 83
Chl. and N. W. pref. 886
Chl. and R. L. R. 1167
Chl. 

CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVand the elevation of our humblest laborer to the full rights of citizenship, unscrupulous speculators in human flesh have demonstrated the insertional and whereas, to take a 185 boundary and in specific to ROBERT S [Facility & CO., Sc. 185 boundary and in specific to ROBERT S [Facility & CO., Sc.

# FOURTH EDITION

# LATEST

The Spanish Throne Question

The House and the Income Tax.

in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Excitement in France Over the Spanish Rusi-ness-Rentes Deciling. Paris July 9-11:30 A. M .- The excitement on the streets is increasing, and the Bourse is very much excited. Rentes declining, the last

sales being made at 49f.50c., or 25c. below the opening, and 67c, lower than any figures made during the crisis. There is great activity at Toulon and other French ports on the Mediterranean, and a large number of transports are being fitted out to

### FROM WASHINGTON.

bring home the entire French army now in

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Special Despatch to The Bosening Telegraph.
Lieutenant Ezra Leonard is ordered to duty n the Navigation Department at Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Tracy is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia; Ensign R. R. In-gersoll, from the Miantonomah, and ordered to the Plymouth; Ensigns Robert T. Jasper and Jefferson T. Moser, from the Nipsic and placed on waiting orders: Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard is detached from the Bibb and ordered to settle accounts; First Assistant Engineer William S. Smith, from the Nipsic, and placed on sick leave; Second Assistant Engineer William L. Ballee, from the Franklin, and placed on waiting orders.

The House and the Tariff Bill. The House has reconsidered its action reject-

ng the first amendment of the Senate to the Tariff and Tax bill, striking out all the special taxes, etc., and has concurred in the same. Nominations by the President. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The following nominations were sent in to-day:—
Charles W. Wall to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin;
James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. Postmaster-William Sivilley, Washington,

A General Indian Council.

ennsylvania.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram from Colonel Chambers, commanding Fort Fetterman, reporting that Red Cloud and the Ogallala Sloux had gone up to the Powder river country to hold a general council with the other Sioux. The Powder river is within the hunting country reserved for the Sioux, and it is understood that Red Cloud will exert his influence for peace. Colonel Chambers further reports that the Cheyennes and Arrapa-hoes, not members of Red Cloud's band, are committing some depredations.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Syracuse. SYRACUSE, July 9 .- The paper mill of Bead & Crouse, at Favetteville, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$25,000; insurance

Salt Block, in this city, owned by Charles Franchatt & Co., was burned this morning. Loss \$15,000; no insurance. Shipment of Specie for Europe. New YORE, June 9.—The steamship City of rooklyn takes out \$345,006, the Helvetia

### FROM THE DOMINION.

the Main \$35,000, and Pereire

The Crops.

Brooklyn takes out \$345,006, the

St. Johns, N. B., July 9.—Accounts from all parts of this province and from Nova Scotia speak of injury to the growing crops from longcontinued drought. The upland hay crop will not exceed half the usual average.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, July 9.—Cotton dull and nominal middlings, 19c. Fleur dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; new red, \$1.50@1.60; prime to choice white \$1.50@1.70; old Pennsylvania nominally at \$1.40 Western, \$1.30@1.38. Corn in fair demand: white a \$120; yellow at \$108@111; prime scarce and wanted at full rates. Oats quiet at 60@64c. Mess Pork quiet at \$30.75@31. Bacon active; shoulders, 14 1/2c.; rib sides, 17 1/2c.; clear rib, 17 1/2c.; hams, 23@24c. Lard, 16 1/2 @17c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@\$1.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD. - By command of Major-General Prevost, it is announced that the 11th and 12th Regiments of Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guards, are formed into a provisional brigade. Colonel Louis Wagner, of the 11th Regiment, is ordered to assume command of the brigade.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY. Rock Maple Croquet only \$3 50.

Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only \$1.00; by mail, One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD, Stationer and Card Engraver, 6 29wsm 9msp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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### EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store, 47 stoth t7 148p No 915 MARKET Street.

#### MEDICAL

# The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the ecenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got en-tirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a

new and more philosophical road to health. The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies-

#### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO.

### HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies For Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Nervous Declity, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all ciseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY

OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, 'of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they

employ. The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element emitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

# Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters The price of the Tonic is \$1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

# Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient Cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and Secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

### Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing; cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR

# Dr. Hoofland's Medicines

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the country.